

HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA  
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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	145 Logbara	145 Logbara	145 Logbara
145	01 p	26 m	61 a
145	02 b	27 n	63 a-nasalized <sup>07</sup> (limited)
145	03 b-preglottalized	[eng] <sup>61</sup> [eng/m] <sup>61</sup>	64 u
145	05 t-dental <sup>01 02</sup>	28 n-palatal	66 upsilon
145	06 d-dental <sup>01 02</sup>	30 l-flap <sup>03</sup>	68 o <sup>10</sup>
145	07 d-dental-preglottalized	31 r-trill <sup>04</sup>	70 o-open
145	09 k	32 glottal stop <sup>05</sup>	72 yod <sup>08</sup>
145	10 k/p	33 h	73 yod-preglottalized
145	11 g	34 n-syllabic <sup>12</sup>	74 o-glide <sup>09</sup>
145	13 g/b		75 o-glide-preglottalized <sup>09</sup>
145	15 t/s		
145	16 d/z	51 i	
145	21 f [phi] <sup>60</sup> (free)	53 iota	81 high <sup>11</sup>
		55 e <sup>10</sup>	82 mid <sup>11</sup> [higher-mid] <sup>62</sup> [lower-mid] <sup>63</sup>
145	22 v	57 epsilon	
145	24 s	59 epsilon-dot	83 low <sup>11</sup>
145	25 z		
145	\$a Logbara \$A Ma'di \$b Arua \$d Central Sudanic \$e NW Uganda \$f 250,000 \$g Merritt Ruhlen \$g Jim Lorentz (review) \$g John Crothers (editor)		
145	\$a Crazzolara, J. P. \$b 1960 \$c A Study of the Logbara (Ma'di) Language \$g London: O.U.P.		
145	\$a Tucker, A.N. and M.A. Bryan \$b 1966 \$c Linguistic Analyses: The Non-Bantu Languages of North-Eastern Africa \$g London: OUP		
145	\$a CONTOUR TONES \$A Crazzolara lists a number of rising and falling tones. Several are found with long vowels, others show grammatical conditioning, e.g. /high/ becoming [high-falling] before /low/ in verbs, and /mid/ becoming [mid-falling] before the adjective predicative suffix. (p.12f) Only the three level tonemes are listed as units here. (Tucker and Bryan also indicate three level tones. (p.30))		
145	\$a LONG CONSONANTS \$A Crazzolara mentions the existence of long consonants (p.1) and writes initial /b.b/ in one word. (p.2) The intention is unclear. Double /n/ seems to indicate a syllabic nasal.		
145	\$a LONG VOWELS \$A Crazzolara says Logbara has long vowels. Examples are frequent, and often show different tones on each vowel mora. Assimilation of vowels at word boundary to produce long vowels is common. (Section 40; also Tucker and Bryan, p.28) They are analyzed here as clusters, primarily because of tonal behavior.		
145	\$a STRESS \$A Tucker and Bryan report that stress location varies among languages of the Moru-Ma'di group (which includes Logbara). Moru: stress on first syllable of disyllables. Ma'di: stress on final syllable.		
145	\$a SYLLABLE \$A (C)(C)V \$A initial CC: nasal plus homorganic voiced stop, affricate, and /v/, and dental stop plus /r-trill/. (Based on examples in grammar.)		
145	\$a TONE \$A domain of tone: mora		
145	\$a VOWEL HARMONY \$A There is a tendency to vowel harmony, it is not clear how regular. The "close" vowels /i, u, e, o, epsilon-dot/ are one set, the "open" vowels /iota, upsilon,		

epsilon, o-open, a/ the other. The close vowels are "somewhat 'hollow.'" (Tucker and Bryan, p.28) Stems show harmony, and there are a number of examples of prefixes and suffixes harmonizing to stems, also the first element of a compound harmonizing to the head. (Tucker and Bryan, p.28; Crazzolara, p.8)

- 145 01 \$A "'d' and 't'...are dentals (or almost interdentals) as in English 'this' and 'thick.'" (p.5)
- 145 02 \$A Crazzolara indicates clusters of dental stops plus /r-trill/. Tucker and Bryan seem to have simple retroflex stops instead.
- 145 03 \$A "'l' is, as a rule, a flapped consonant in Logbara, sometimes strong, as before /i/..., sometimes less so. The tip of the tongue is turned backward (behind the alveoli) and pressed lightly against the front part of the palate to stop the current of breath; on releasing the breath suddenly the tip of the tongue flaps back." (p.6)
- 145 04 \$A "'r' in Logbara is strongly rolled, with a number of taps so that it suggests a double or triple 'r.' This is especially so in the /d-dental.r-trill/ or /t-dental.r-trill/ combinations or when between vowels." (p.6)
- 145 05 \$A "The glottal plosive is not always clearly perceptible. It is often almost absorbed...in a "careless" chain of speech.... Their way of pronouncing this plosive is mostly very delicate or light." (p.5)
- 145 07 \$A Nasalization is not a common feature in Logbara. When it occurs it is found in the diminutive suffix /-a/.... The vowel preceding this suffix takes over nasalization too." (p.3)
- 145 08 \$A "/yod/ is generally difficult to perceive before /i/. In some districts the /yod/ before /i/ is definitely perceptible, in others not." (p.4)
- 145 09 \$A "'w' is a weak [o-glide] rather than an 'u-glide.'"
- 145 10 \$A The analysis of /e, o/ is uncertain; they normally occur only in words with /i, u/, but are found independently in a few words. (Tucker and Bryan, p.27)
- 145 11 \$A "Simple verbs have either low or mid tone, never high.
- 145 12 \$A /n-syllabic/ is explicitly mentioned as occurring before /d-dental.r-trill/. Double /n/ may also indicate /n-syllabic/. (Sections 18, 27)
- 145 60 \$A "[phi] is occasionally heard in place of [f]." (p.4)
- 145 61 \$A [eng] and [eng/m] seem to occur only before the homorganic voiced stops.
- 145 62 \$A /mid/ is realized as [higher-mid] in certain monosyllabic personal pronouns, after /high/ in some nouns of kinship, and before /high/ in some disyllabic nouns. (p.12)
- 145 63 \$A /mid/ is realized as [lower-mid] generally after /low/, specific examples being pronouns, the relative suffix, and after low tone verbs. (p.11)